

rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, we expect that the other body will be able to complete consideration of the budget tomorrow. That being the case, after suspensions on Monday, we expect to go to conference on the budget resolution. Now, on Monday, no recorded votes are expected before 6 p.m., and that is basically what we are looking for at this point.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California. I just have a couple of brief questions this afternoon. Are any late nights expected next week?

Mr. DREIER. How many late nights are expected next week.

As the gentleman knows, we are anxiously looking forward to the Easter District Work Period, and we have conference reports coming up. We have a number of measures that we are expecting, and I cannot tell the gentleman right now as to how late we will be in the evening.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, how about next Friday?

Mr. DREIER. Next Friday, we are hoping that we will be able to pass a conference agreement on the budget resolution, and we would very much like to do it before Friday, but there is no guarantee that that will happen.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I understand, and I thank my colleague for that. So we do not obviously know what day the budget conference will be brought up. When it is finished, I gather.

Mr. DREIER. That is what we are hearing.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, what day will the Taxpayer Bill of Rights be considered, if I might ask my colleague?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, we are scheduling that, we hope, for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, what kind of rule will be given?

Mr. DREIER. That is up to the committee on which the gentleman used to sit.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman who is the chairman of that committee might have some influence on that procedure, and I am hoping that he might share that with us.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the committee, he is certainly entitled to provide us with any recommendations that he would like to offer as to how we effectively deal with it. We are planning to bring the measure up, and I am not sure exactly what the structure will be at this juncture.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, how about the Sunset Tax Code? When will that occur?

Mr. DREIER. The Sunset Tax Code, we are hoping to do that on Thursday; and again, we do not know exactly what the structure for consideration of that will be either.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague.

Mr. DREIER. We would like to allow the Committee on Rules to work its will as we proceed with the deliberative process here, as my friend, a former member of the committee, knows very well.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Committee on Rules will work its will.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding, and I hope he has a wonderful weekend and is able to get back to Mount Clemens.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman gets back to California, and if not, enjoy the tulips. Are they not gorgeous? Here on the Capitol grounds, they are fabulous.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, they are spectacular this time of year.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 10, 2000

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS FOR 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 959(d)), I transmit herewith the annual report of the National Endowment for the Arts of 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 6, 2000.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA- STRUCTURE TO FILE REPORTS ON H.R. 809, H.R. 3069, AND H.R. 3171

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure have until midnight tonight to file reports on H.R. 809, as amended; H.R. 3069, as amended; and H.R. 3171, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO EDSON INGERSOLL GAYLORD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, Rockford, Illinois, lost a giant in industry this past week with the death of Edson Ingersoll Gaylord, leaving his wife, Jane, and children, Charles, Will, Susan, Mary, and John. Edson Gaylord, one of the last of the manufacturing giants; one of the great minds of this century; one of the people who took the innate ability to see things in his spirit, to be able to construct them in his mind and with his hands and the people who surrounded him, was able to manufacture some of the largest machines, actually, in history. Rockford, Illinois, is at a tremendous loss over the death of this man who took a company in 1947 from 400 people to over 4,000.

Edson Gaylord, the free trader; a person whom I met a few years ago when I first ran for Congress. I sat in front of him and looked at him with those very piercing eyes of his and that squared jaw as he examined me on a number of issues, and whenever I agreed with him there was this slight nod, a little bit of a smile, and he said you know, Don, if you would only change your mind or modify your position on a particular point of view that I had with which he disagreed, he said, things would go better for you. I said Edson, I said, that is like me asking you to change your mind on free trade. He looked at me totally without expression, sat back in his chair, the corners of his mouth went up slightly and he said, you have my support to be our next Congressman. At that point I thought that he was almost as steeled as the steel with which he worked at Ingersoll Mill and Machine. I would learn over a period of time of these last several years what a very kind and gentle industry giant this man was.

Let me give my colleagues some of the patents that he and his company innovated: the I-line transfer machines, the Masterhead machining systems, the Mastercenter machining systems, the Nutating spindle units, the

natural path tapelaying systems. These are very complicated terms. What they do, Mr. Speaker, is they make technology in this country. We hear today about the technology revolution and what is going on in high tech, but high tech was nothing to Edson Ingersoll Gaylord, because he, in fact, probably is the inventor of those words, "high tech." Let us take something and let us make it better.

What did his friends say about him? Well, one person who started as a new employee at the company was really impressed when Edson Gaylord took 2 hours, walked him around the entire shop, showed him where the company had been and his vision of the future, because that is what he liked, being on the floor of the shop. His good friend, John Doar, an attorney out of Chicago, said this of Edson Gaylord. He said, "Edson Gaylord's mind has thrived on machine tool manufacturing technology. For as long as I have known him, this curiosity has energized him. This, plus the years of hard work, makes Edson as informed and as knowledgeable as anyone in the world about the opportunities for further developments in the machine tool industry."

Fortune Magazine said of Edson Gaylord, "He is the master builder of mammoth tools. He is the bellwether of the machine tool industry. Quite a man, making machines that are used on airplane lines and automobile lines."

His good friend, Dan LeBlond from the Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Sciences said of Edson, "An unrivaled inspirer and shepherd of people to accomplish pioneering and singularly successful innovation of advanced manufacturing and machine tool technology."

□ 1615

"A perceptive and innovative industrialist."

He was a man that America will miss, a man with numerous awards for technology. We know him as Edson Ingersoll Gaylord. America knows him as the friend of innovation.

KURDISH RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my esteemed colleague in introducing a resolution calling for democratic, linguistic and cultural rights for all Kurds living in Turkey today.

The lands of Kurdistan are considered by many to be the birthplace of the history of human culture. Some of the earliest settlements as well as the earliest indications of the Neolithic Revolution have been found among the hills and valleys of this beautiful landscape. Yet even as one ponders the cultural advancements made on Kurdish soil thousands of years ago, one cannot help but wonder what lies in store for the Kurds' future.

For Kurds living in the Middle East, recent history has brought far less reason to cele-

brate. Kurds in Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey have been persecuted by the regimes in power, with the most brutal assault being the poison gas attacks made by Saddam Hussein in 1988 which decimated an entire section of a city and its 5,000 inhabitants.

Although Saddam Hussein's heinous attacks caused unimaginable death and biological destruction, his regime, ironically, has not launched an all-scale offensive on the culture of the Kurds. It is unfortunate that the most comprehensive assault on the Kurdish language and culture has stemmed from our own ally and fellow-NATO member, Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, in 1997 I addressed this body on the cultural oppression of Kurds by the Turkish government and on the existence of democratically-elected Kurdish Parliamentarians unjustly jailed in Turkey. It is with a heavy heart that I stand before you today and recall recent events and happenings in Turkey, all of which suggest that nothing has changed. The Kurdish language and culture is still on Turkey's most wanted list and Kurdish Parliamentarians elected to give voice of their constituents, are still being silenced.

When I addressed this body three years ago, Turkish Kurdistan was under a declared State of Emergency, patrolled by the Gendarmerie. Torture and abuse of the Kurds, the searching of Kurdish homes without a warrant, and the persecution of assemblies and demonstrations were the norm. This situation, in flagrant breach of democracy, continues today. The 1999 U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report for Turkey states that members of the Gendarmerie continue to commit serious human rights abuses including the torture of Kurds, well-aware that the likelihood of their personal conviction is extremely slim.

Such lax prosecution is not the case, however, for Kurds. Six years ago four former members of Parliament, stripped of their official duties, were imprisoned for the crime of representing the will of Kurdish citizens. As I stand here today, Mrs. Leyla Zana, Mr. Hatip Dicle, Mr. Orhan Dogan, and Mr. Selim Sadak are still in jail. Labeled "Prisoners of Conscience" by Amnesty International, these four are guilty only of attempting to invigorate a true spirit of democracy in Turkey.

Three years ago 153 Members of Congress expressed their disapproval of the anti-democratic treatment of elected Kurdish representatives in the Turkish Parliament. I humbly stand before you to question whether it was enough. Today these four individuals are still in jail. Even more disturbing, the harassment of democratically-elected officials seems to be expanding from the national level to encompass local levels as well.

In February of this year, in a move that shocked many of us in this room, the Turkish Gendarmerie arrested three Kurdish mayors from cities in Turkish Kurdistan. One, the mayor of Diyarbakir, had just met with the Swedish Foreign Minister the day before his arrest in order to discuss hopes for a lasting and solid peace between Turks and Kurds. Although the mayors have since been released, their trials are pending, and if convicted, they too will face prison sentences. The arrests raise questions, not only about the legitimacy of Turkish democracy, but about the sincerity of Turkey's commitment to forging peace.

When I addressed the body three years ago, the Kurdish language could not be broad-

casted or taught, even as a foreign language, in schools. I am saddened to say that this negation of a people's language continues today. But, here I must add that the criminalization of speech and expression is not necessarily limited to Kurdish citizens communicating in their native tongue. High numbers of journalists, human rights workers, doctors, and lawyers who expose injustices committed by the military, police, or state are also subject to prison sentences and illegal torture making the anti-secession legislation perhaps the most "equal opportunity" of all laws in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, the Kurdish Question, touches upon the very nature of democracy in Turkey and carries serious implications for the whole of Turkish society. Illustrations of how excessive laws mitigating Kurdish culture can spill into the mainstream, ultimately curtailing the freedoms of all citizens, are easy to find. Just last week authorities in Istanbul detained nearly 200 Kurds for illegally celebrating the Kurdish New Year, Newroz. Following their detention, authorities launched investigations of 6 Turkish newspapers that had reported on Newroz activities, for their crimes of spelling the holiday with a Kurdish "w" rather than the "v" found in the Turkish appellation. (the v is not the only letter charged with criminality—p and k have been banned from text books)

This persecution of a language and a culture, committed with such diligence that even individual letters come under fire, would be lamentable in any region of the world. But, that it occurs in the very Cradle of Civilization which bore witness to the first creative sparks of human culture and innovation instills the situation with a sense of tragedy so compelling that I believe it presents a direct challenge to those of us assembled here today.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, supported by my esteemed colleagues BOB FILNER, JOHN E. PORTER, FRANK WOLF, and ANNA ESHOO, was written with the hope that the future of the Kurds need not be wrought with even greater persecution and suffering. It was written with the knowledge that democracy, rather than being a simple destination, needs to continually be nurtured. And it was written with the promise that peace and justice may be cultivated. I ask my friends and esteemed colleagues to join in support of this resolution so that language, culture and democracy will be permitted to flourish on the very ground that holds our common humanity's cultural roots.

WE NEED TO BRING AMERICA HOME FROM ITS INTERVENTION IN KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, we have no business in Kosovo. Our policy is a misguided excursion into the danger-laden Balkans. We have no overriding national interest there.

We have heard vaunted allegations of human rights violations leveled against the Serbian government. Once again, we come to find out that an administration determined to mire us in overseas turmoil has greatly exaggerated the situation to win over a skeptical public and stampede the Congress.

We were told several months ago that as many as 100,000 Albanian Kosovars